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The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay after receiving it

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Socialist Party of Uruguay

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on March 3 the delegation of the Socialist Party of Uruguay on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Dr. Jose Pedro Cardoso, Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of International Relations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, and members of the delegation Comrade Francisco Laurenso, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay and Member of the Secretariat of the Socialist Youth Organization of Uruguay; Comrade Carlos Altezor, Director of the Department of International Relations of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay; Comrade Dr. Jorje Irisity, Member of the Technical Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay and senior scientific research worker of the Institute of Socio-Economic Affairs of the Socialist Party of Uruguay.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Ryu Hae Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Mun Byong Rok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Ambassador of Arab Republic of Yemen to Our Country

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on March 3 Abdou Othman Mohamed, Ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a telegram from Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution and the New Year.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received two messages from **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, one in reply to his message of congratulations upon the latter's accession to the throne of Nepal and another in reply to his telegram of condolence on the death of Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, former King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦On the occasion of the national day of Kuwait Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of State of Kuwait, and received a telegraphic reply from him.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent telegrams respectively to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, and **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to **I.K. Acheampong**, Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of independence of Ghana and a message of congratulations to **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroons, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federal Republic of Cameroons.

Foreign Papers Report

Answers of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

to the Questions Raised by Newsmen of the Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"

Foreign papers continue to widely report the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, on the 10th of last January to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**: "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems."

According to report from Mogadiscio, the February 11 issue of the Somali paper **Stella Dotobre** printed the full text of the answers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, with his portrait.

The February 9 issue of **Brazzaville**, a newspaper of the People's Republic of the Congo, carried the full text of the answers, according to a report from Brazzaville.

The answers came out in the Polish paper **Politica** of February 5, according to a report from Warsaw.

Highlighting the part of the answers referring to the problem of Korea's reunification, the paper quoted what Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, said:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

A report from New Delhi said that the February 6 issue of the Indian daily **Evening View** carried a detailed gist of the answers.

The February 7 issue of the Iraqi paper **Baghdad Observer**, according to a report from Baghdad, carried a detailed gist of the part of the answers headlined: "On the Problem of the Reunification of Our Country."

The paper carried a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, with the following introduction:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, received newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** on January 10 and answered to the questions raised by them. In the answers entitled: "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," he touched "On the *Juche* idea," "On Socialist Construction in Our Country and Central Tasks of the Six-Year Plan," "On the Problem of the Reunification of Our Country," "On Some International Problems" and "On the Problem Concerning the Relations between Korea and Japan."

Pyongyang City Meeting Commemorates 53rd Anniversary of March First Popular Uprising

A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating the 53rd anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising was held at the Moranbong Theatre on February 29.

Respectfully placed in flowers on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always leads our people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity. Hanging on the background was a national flag of the Republic.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades So Chol and Choe Yong Jin; and Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's As-

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DPRK Government Delegations Visit Foreign Countries

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to the Soviet Union

On February 27 a joint information on the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Soviet Union was issued.

The joint information reads in part:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union between February 22 and 26 upon the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Ho Dam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was received by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and a warm and friendly talk took place between them.

Conversations and talks were held between Ho Dam, DPRK Foreign Minister, and A.A. Gromyko, USSR Foreign Minister.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and intimate friendship, the two sides discussed questions of bilateral relations between the DPRK and the Soviet Union and exchanged views on a number of present international problems.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the Korea-Soviet relations were steadily being strengthened and developed on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The two sides confirmed once again their desire to incessantly exert every effort for further expanding and deepening the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union in politics, economy, science, technology, culture and other fields on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Soviet side declared once again that the Soviet Union fully supports the policy pursued by the DPRK for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea by the efforts of the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces after forcing the U.S. aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea.

The Soviet Union expressed full support and solidarity for the proposal on concluding a peace agreement between the north and south of Korea and holding north-south political negotiations and other new, constructive proposals of the DPRK Government for removing tension in Korea.

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to Poland

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, to Poland was released on February 25.

The joint information reads in part:

The government delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Comrade Wincenty Kraszyko, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The calls and talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks held in a comradely atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the two sides reached a unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

The Polish side expressed support to the firm stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for reunifying the country peacefully without interference of outside forces, particularly to the new proposal set forth recently for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations, considering it to be a proposal of epochal significance in removing tension in Korea and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean side supported the efforts which the Polish people and government are exerting together with the socialist countries in Europe for peace and security in this area.

Joint Information on DPRK Government Delegation's Visit to GDR

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the German Democratic Republic was released on February 23.

The joint information reads in part:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam paid an official visit to the German Democratic Republic from February 18 to 22, 1972.

Erich Honecker, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, received the DPRK Foreign Minister and had a friendly talk with him.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam conveyed a message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to Comrade Erich Honecker. The DPRK Foreign Minister paid a visit to Horst Sindermann, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic. Foreign Minister Ho Dam met Otto Winzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, and had a friendly conversation with him.

The GDR side assured the opposite side once again of its solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in the Far East and for the complete withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops from south Korea, and with the south Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet rule.

The GDR side supported the DPRK in the struggle against the expansionist design of Japanese militarism.

The GDR side supported the 8-point proposals of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country and the recent, new proposal on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations.

The DPRK Foreign Minister appraised the constructive peace policy of the German Democratic Republic and the DPRK side supported the efforts made by the German Democratic Republic for taking effective measures to maintain peace in Europe and for having normal relations based on international law with other countries including the Federal Republic of Germany.

Joint Communique between DPRK Government Delegation and SAR Government Delegation on Former's Visit to Syria

A joint communique between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic was released on February 21.

The joint communique reads in part:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, paid a friendship visit to the Syrian Arab Republic from February 18 to 21, 1972 at the invitation of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Lieutenant General Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, received the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at which the delegation conveyed friendly greetings and a message from Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to him.

During the visit, fruitful talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, and the government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the talks, the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views.

The Korean side sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists who are supplying the Israeli aggressors with new types of weapons and military equipment and giving them technical and financial aid so that they can build a munitions factory and are continuously occupying Arab territories and craftily carrying on aggression and subversive activities, and expressed active support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Syrian people for restoring their occupied land, defending the dignity of the Arab nation, and realizing the unity of the Arab peoples and strongly held that the Israeli aggressors must get out of the occupied areas unconditionally.

The Syrian side expressed full support to the just line of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunifying the country independently on a democratic basis and peacefully without any outside interference after forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south Korea and particularly to the new proposal advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung on January 10, 1972 for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations for removing tension in Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Red Machine Builders of Huichon Creditably Carry Out

Their Assignments for the First Two Years of the Six-Year Plan

The Red machine builders of the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant overfulfilled the February plan for the production of machine tools and creditably carried out the assignments for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan as of the end of February, and had honour to receive the congratulatory message and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The workers who chalked up a record high in January by producing 1,200 machine tools performed this miracle in February in honour of the first anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to their plant.

In February last year the Leader visited the heroic workers of Huichon and gave programmatic instructions at a consultative meeting on more firmly arming the workers and technicians with the monolithic ideology of the Party by giving priority to political work, energetically pushing ahead with the automation of the production processes as ever and revamping the production organization in a revolutionary way to bring about a great leap in the production of machine tools.

Today the production of machine tools carries great significance in the development of the national economy.

Our people embarked upon carrying out the Six-Year Plan last year. The chief aim of the Six-Year Plan is to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The production of machine tools affords the key to the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Upholding the instructions of the Leader on boosting the production of machine tools, the workers of Huichon vigorously pushed ahead with automation with a determination to turn out 10,000 machine tools before April 15, this year.

They introduced an automation line and assembly line in the bed, gear box, apron and other production processes and raised the production efficiency 15 to 20 times. Thus in August last year they produced 850 machine tools, surpassing the level of producing 10,000 machine tools a year, 1,000 machine tools in September and 1,200 in January this year.

Not resting on their laurels they adopted in February more than 160 technical innovation proposals including an assembly line in processing the milling machine support to give fuller scope to the automation system and the new specialization system. As a result, in February the level of production—materials production, cutting and assembling—rose 1.2 to 2 times as compared with the end of last year.

The heroic machine builders of Huichon who carried out the first two year assignments of the Six-Year Plan are now striving to follow up their success in the final sprint for scaling the height of 10,000 machine tools.

Our Countryside Thrives under the Rays of the "Theses on the

Visualizing the Future of Rural Mechanization

In the pre-liberation days, old-fashioned ploughs and hoes were, so to speak, the sole farm implements in our rural villages. But today, according to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, many tractors and lorries have been supplied to the countryside and they are doing arduous farm work for men on the fields of co-op farms.

Whenever I see modern farm machines engaged in farming operations I recall the events of the days when we manufactured a tractor for the first time in our country.

When socialist cooperativization was brought to completion after the war, our countryside was faced with the task of actively pushing ahead with the technical transformation of agriculture.

Especially, modern farm machines like tractors were urgently required by our rural communities.

Just around this time, in October 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, came to our factory.

In his conversation with us, he said that tractors were vitally needed to rapidly develop the agricultural productive forces and free the peasants from arduous and labour-consuming work. Explaining that if we depend entirely on import in meeting the great demand for tractors, it would take us a long time to carry out mechanization in the rural areas, he told us to boldly try to make tractors on our own.

Looking around at us, he said that when we have a try at manufacturing the tractor we can enrich our technical knowhow of it. He then added: **"The Party trusts in you. I am quite sure that you will successfully carry out this task assigned to you by the Party!"**

We firmly made up our minds to fulfil without fail the honourable task given by the Leader.

True, it was not an easy job for us to manufacture a tractor, for our factory was putting out only small and medium farm machines like corn thrashers then.

We had not a sheet of blueprint necessary for tractor production. We were very short of equipment, and our technique and skill, too, were inadequate in many respects.

To top it all, some people who were captivated by mystery about technique and conservatism obstructed us from making tractor. They argued that it would be impossible for us to manufacture tractor in view of our technical standard and that even though we produce it we would not be able to make both ends meet.

But we buckled down to the trial production of a tractor without the slightest vacillation.

The lofty intention of the Leader to emancipate our peasants from toilsome work as early as possible and his unshaken faith in our working class made us display all our creative talents and wisdom, smashing any mystery about technique and any absurd arguments of the anti-Party elements.

We disassembled a tractor to pieces and drew up blueprints for accessories and then made tractor parts one after another. We failed many a time but did not give up our attempt. At last we succeeded in manufacturing the first tractor after more than 30 days of untiring, painstaking efforts.

The production of the first tractor was imbued with the warm affection and solicitude for the peasants of the Leader who devotes himself heart and soul to the revolution to bring our people a happy life.

The Leader who had distributed land among the peasants through the promulgation of the historic Agrarian Reform Law in March 1946 paid a visit to a village in Mundok county in April that year.

The peasants of the village were all out in spring ploughing with great joy. It had been their ardent wish to do farming on their own land. This cherished desire of theirs was already realized.

That day, the Leader fell in a deep thought as he gazed for a fairly long while at a farming tool which a peasant put aside on the rice field.

Our peasants who had just been liberated from the fetters of feudal oppression and exploitation were still engaged in hard work. Feeling sorry for their trouble, the fatherly Leader had a lofty idea of relieving them even from laborious work. He told the peasants there that though they now do farming with difficulty with cows and old farm implements, a good society in which farming is done by machines would surely come.

With a high aim to bring a new era in which farming is done by machines, the Leader paid deep attention to the production of farm machines and showed profound concern for it.

One day in September 1954 the Leader called at our factory for the first time after the war. He said:

...We should build a farm machine factory with our own efforts so as to develop our countryside....

This factory will be one and the only base for the mechanization of agriculture, so the Party Central Committee should directly look after it...

In March the following year, he visited our factory again. He told us to gradually go over from the production of hand-driven farm machines to that of animal-drawn and power-driven farm machines and reinforce the factory so that it could also turn out tractors.

Even in the difficult post-war conditions, the fatherly Leader, looking far into the future of rural mechanization, saw to it that a huge amount of funds was earmarked for the laying of the material and technical foundations of our factory.

Later, at the time when agricultural cooperativization was completed and we were confronted with the task of pushing ahead with the rural technical revolution on a full scale, he assigned us the honourable task of manufacturing tractors.

This was how the tractor was turned out for the first time in the history of our country.

When we succeeded in producing the first tractor, we thought of the sagacious guidance of the Leader first. We drove the tractor to Pyongyang where was the Leader.

Seeing the tractor, the Leader said in a tone full of gratification:

"Good. You've done much! You fought so bravely that one more mysticism has been shattered."

He gave undeserved praise to us and told us to produce more than 3,000 tractors a year from now on for the countryside.

We resolved again to repay the trust of the Leader with loyalty and launched a campaign to prepare for the mass production of tractors. We built up the equipment shop, standardized goods shop and assembly shop, further expanded the casting, metal-working and processing shops and replenished facilities.

On the other hand, we formed a technical training course to build up our technical force. And we made technical innovations and produced various facilities through a mass drive.

Around this time, the Leader convened a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and discussed measures for boosting the output of heavy machines such as tractors, lorries, excavators, bulldozers and cranes which constitute a basic link in stepping up the technical revolution in the countryside, in mines and at construction sites of our country. And he took measures for providing our factory with all necessary working conditions in time and even sent us a great deal of valuable facilities.

In February 1960, the Leader who visited our factory for the seventh time inspired us, saying that we should unfold a vigorous technical innovation drive and mechanize and automate production processes and rapidly increase the production of tractors.

In this way under the personal solicitude of the Leader we turned out 3,000 tractors in 1960.

Later, with the rapid development of the whole industry of the country and the further reinforcement of the material and technical foundations of our factory, he assigned us the honourable task of producing 75 hp large-size tractors.

In the same spirit and stamina with which we produced the first Chollima tractor upholding the honourable task given by the Leader, we manufactured 75 hp tractors "Pungnyon" displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mass heroism.

The tractor industry of our country has thus reached a higher stage.

In February 1963 the Leader visited our factory again and said: **"I have come to see large-size tractors."** He told us that the production of large-size caterpillar tractors is of weighty significance both in rural mechanization and nature-remaking.

Closely examining even the inner part of the large-size tractors, he said: **"You made them very well. This factory is a fine tractor factory which has been developed with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance! We were quite right when we intended to produce tractors even in the difficult conditions."**

Today in our factory major production processes are automated or semi-automated, and tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" roll out of the assembly line in a row.

Thanks to such a powerful tractor production centre, the rural technical revolution has been promoted with great force in our country. So, to drastically reduce the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and introduce an eight-hour working day for the peasants as for the workers—this is not a thing of the distant future.

Kim Gum San
Kiyang Tractor Factory

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gives on-the-spot guidance at the Kiyang Tractor Factory

Farm Machines Mass-produced

The workers of the Hamhung Trailing Farm Machine Factory perform an important part in effecting the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. They are producing various kinds of farm machines and in large quantities.

Indicating the ways for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"We should make a more effective use of the existing farm machines, and contrive and manufacture in greater quantities various types of modern farm machines, particularly efficient farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of our country, to put into effect the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture widely."

Bearing deep in their minds the programmatic teaching of the Leader, the workers of the factory are turning out different types of modern trailing farm machines including highly efficient rice harvesters.

It is thanks to the personal guidance and solicitude of the Leader that the factory has developed into a farm machine factory which can mass-produce modern farm machines.

On August 30, 1960, the Leader visited this factory with a lofty intention to free the peasants from arduous labour.

That day the Leader instructed the functionaries of the factory to go out to the rural villages constantly for producing lots of efficient farm machines suited to the actual conditions of our country.

Afterwards, he kindly sent them a large number of machine-tools to reconstruct and expand the factory along up-to-date lines.

As the material and technical foundations of the factory strengthened, the workers and technicians grappled with the manufacture of new, efficient machines suited to the local topographical conditions.

Technicians of the factory had an opportunity to visit cooperative farms on highlands. While staying with the peasants there, they gained valuable materials for study and worked out designs for high-efficient potato and flax harvesters of a new type. By the joint efforts of the entire workers of the factory, the manufacture of trial products was finished in a short span of time and large quantities of those harvesters were supplied to the countryside.

Besides, they met peasants on the Hamju plain to consult with them about ways of refashioning the fitted-to-the-tractor loading and unloading apparatuses which they produced before. Through such consultations they succeeded in refashioning them into handy and more highly efficient ones and started mass-producing them.

The workers and technicians are working with all their energies and wisdom in a hope to lighten even a little more the hard work of the peasants by accelerating the rural mechanization. Their creative labour yielded fruits. In the recent few years, they supplied the countryside with diverse modern farm machines, in addition to those loading and unloading apparatuses, which included transport machines, compost sprayers, weed-killer sprayers, wheat and barley harvesters and rice harvesters.

They are waging the struggle for increased production with greater vigour, so that the great plan of the Leader may be realized at an earlier date, a plan for narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and enabling the peasants to enjoy the eight-hour working day like the workers and lead a happier life in a few years ahead by stepping up the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Su Chon

Workers of the Hamhung Trailing Farm Machine Factory turn out various types of farm machines in great quantities for the countryside

To Narrow Down the Distinctions between Agricultural and Industrial Labour Is One of the Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution

When he laid down the unique line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, presented the considerable reduction of the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour as one of the important tasks.

The task put forward by the Leader most correctly reflects the requirement of socialist and communist construction for elimination of the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

The distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry in our country today consist basically in the difference in the spheres of technology, culture and ideology. Due to this difference, the countryside lags behind towns in the relations of ownership, the level of economic management and in the standard of living and there remain the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour.

In this connection, it should be mentioned that to eradicate the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour is an important condition for successfully doing away with other differences between town and country.

Elimination of the differences in labour is also indispensable for successfully obliterating the distinctions between town and country in distribution and the standard of living.

The existence of the differences in distribution and the standard of living is mainly connected with the fact that the productivity of agricultural labour is lower than that of industrial work.

Therefore, only when we bring the technical equipment of agriculture up to the level of the technical equipment of industry, can we do away with such differences.

The lag of agriculture behind industry in ownership relations results chiefly from its technical backwardness. To propel the technical revolution in the rural areas, therefore, means creating material conditions for erasing the difference in the relations of ownership.

As regards the ways for narrowing down the distinctions between industrial and agricultural labour, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 60-61.)

This policy set forth by the Leader is designed to develop the rural technical revolution onto a higher plane in our country where irrigation and electrification have been wound up and mechanization and chemicalization actively stepped up. It is a positive and revolutionary policy aimed at introducing comprehensive mechanization in all farm work, doing by dint of chemistry the farm work which cannot be performed by machines and freeing the peasantry completely from arduous labour.

To effect the all-round mechanization of agriculture means doing all farm work with machines and introducing comprehensive mechanization in crop-raising and in all other branches of agriculture—animal husbandry, pomiculture, sericulture, etc.

To realize the all-round mechanization of agriculture mplies introduction of mechanization in all rural areas from plains to mountainous areas beyond any limited area.

Only when this is done, the labour intensity, labour productivity and working hours of the peasants will generally become similar to those of the industrial workers and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour dwindle markedly and all the peasants can be relieved from toilsome work.

In our country rural mechanization has been promoted in no small measure under the sagacious guidance of the Leader. In keeping with the development of the machine industry, we extended the scope of mechanization gradually from plains to the mountainous areas. And with the further advancement of industry we pushed forward mechanization on a full scale in all areas.

To put into effect comprehensive mechanization extensively on the basis of the successes scored in mechanization—this is a mature demand of the development of the rural technical revolution in our country today.

The Leader indicated the sagacious way for rapidly propelling comprehensive mechanization.

The way indicated by him for furtherance of comprehensive mechanization lies, in the main, in properly combining the work of making a more effective use of the existing farm machines with the work of turning out various types of farm machines in greater quantities and increasing their number and in contriving and manufacturing farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of our country.

This is a positive way for the earliest effectuation of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Our countryside has already been supplied with a large quantity of farm machines including tractors. If we raise the utilization rate of these farm machines, we can mechanize a wider range of crop-raising work with less state investments.

In the countryside, sowing and various other kinds of jobs have to be done successively from season to season and each job requires different farm machines. And the time fit for use of each farm machine in a year is very short.

In fact, when we just try a little bit more, we can effectively use each farm machine for many purposes.

Speaking of the tractor, we can use it not only for ploughing but for weeding and harvesting as well. Besides, we can use it for water-lifting and sometimes as a substitute for a crane or a bulldozer. It is a matter of great urgency to make a more effective use of the existing farm machines in our country which has reached the level of advanced countries of the world in the rural mechanization.

To raise the utilization rate of the existing farm machines alone is insufficient for us to satisfy the requirement of comprehensive mechanization.

In our country, the soil conditions are varied according to the localities and the methods of animal raising and plant cultivation are also different.

A plentiful supply of diverse farm machines suited to the geographical conditions and the specific features of work in farming, stock breeding, fruit growing and silkworm raising, etc. is essential for full development of the efficiency of farm machines and successful introduction of comprehensive mechanization.

This shows that to thoroughly establish *Juche* in the contriving and manufacturing of farm machines as in all other domains is a sure guarantee for vigorous promotion of comprehensive mechanization.

Another important question in extensively putting into effect comprehensive mechanization is to determine the proper order of priority for it.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught that in the new prospective plan period we should introduce comprehensive mechanization first in the two-crop dry fields under the irrigation system and in the paddy fields where rice is sown direct and gradually expand its successes to materialize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture in an all-round way in the near future.

This is a most rational way for expanding the successes scored in comprehensive mechanization and raising its effectiveness to a greater extent in line with the level of the development of our industry.

It is much easier and highly effective to introduce comprehensive mechanization in dry fields and in paddies where rice is sown direct.

Extensive readjustment of land is a pressing task in realizing the overall mechanization of agriculture.

(Continued on Page 3)

Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Authored by the Leader

☆ ☆

Under the Warm Affection

Members of our co-op farm art circle are busy on rehearsal in the club. Sweet, delightful melodies of chorus and bright dance music are flowing out through the strongly-lighted windows. At the sound of tuneful peasant music I feel myself cheering up.

It is indeed a magnificent evening! It is all the more so, because this is the eve of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law (March 5th)—the red-letter day of us peasants.

I feel an urge to go and join them. The beautiful melodies of music take me to the days gone by. Floating before my eyes is the scene of celebrations on the meaningful day of March 5, 1946, in which we danced to the peasant music.

In the pre-liberation days we lived so hard-pressed that we could seldom enjoy ourselves with the peasant music and dance. After liberation the Agrarian Reform Law was promulgated, and in the excess of joy we peasants danced the hours away to the peasant music. How can I forget that day?

I was then elected as member of the peasant committee and participated in the work of enforcing the agrarian reform. In the village of Hyangha there lived four landlords who owned 400 *chongbo* of land and bled us tenant farmers white. We confiscated all their land and distributed it gratis among 100 peasant households in accordance with the Law. I myself got two *chongbo* of dry and paddy fields free of charge.

Before the liberation we tenants toiled and moiled in farming, but all our harvests were taken away as farm rent and miscellaneous taxes, and we had to go out in the fields in early spring to pick herbs to feed ourselves. I was then a farmhand of the landlord surnamed Mun. I had no land to till, and no house to live in.

It was our most cherished desire to have land to till.

Now our Premier set up the people's government and gave us the land and houses gratis. His grace was great beyond comparison, so was our joy. We were indeed beside ourselves with joy that day. We danced to the peasant music, tears streaming down our faces. It was indeed an eruption of ecstatics of us peasants who had lived in the worst plight.

The peasant music dance has become an attendant to our life since then.

We enjoyed ourselves dancing that dance, when we reaped a good harvest in our own land for the first time, when we held an inauguration ceremony for the first school ever erected in our village, when we elected our deputies to the people's assembly, when we organized the co-operative farm in our village and when we converted 100 *chongbo* of dry fields into paddy fields by pumping water up to the Semilkidung hill.

Like this, to us the peasant music dance was a symbol of all our happiness.

Many years have passed since then, and things have now changed a great deal.

Our youngsters who are now singing and dancing in the club must have many more songs and dances to express their happy life. It is because the thriving of our village which has undergone a second birth and the worthy life of village folks give them fresh inspirations and vigor of life.

The great changes in the village of Hyangha and the happy life of the people are, needless to say, unthinkable apart from the warm affection shown by the fatherly Leader for us in all respects of our life.

It happened one day in May 1961—the busiest farming season, when we started our struggle for putting the grand programme of the Seven-Year Plan into practice. Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader whom we were revering at all times, came to our co-operative farm. Immense was the joy of us farmers who met the Leader here at our village.

He grasped in detail how matters stood with our co-op farm, and told us in concrete terms what should be done to develop the farm. Particularly, he exhorted us to learn how to mechanize farming work in mountainous villages like ours and make good use of mountains for the improvement of peasant life.

A few days later, he sent us tractors and lorries and then, pumps and other water-lifting equipment plus farm implements and even valuable fruit-tree saplings and fries.

Our joy knew no bounds.

We worked harder than before to live up to the Leader's grace.

We carried out the 2.5-kilometre-long river embankment project to prevent paddy fields from being washed away, straightened them and sped up the work of mechanization and chemicalization. As a result, we harvested a bumper crop every year. Meanwhile, we laid out 36 *chongbo* of vineyard, planted scores of *chongbo* of land with mulberry trees, brought convertible husbandry into being and even marked off the 9-kilometre-long section of the River Soma-gang as a breeding pond.

We pushed ahead dynamically with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions along the path lit up by our Premier in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country"—the great programme for socialist rural construction. This brought about a greater change in the appearance of our co-op farm.

We co-op farmers made strenuous efforts, first of all, to equip ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, who brought us the present-day happiness, so as to live a life in accordance with his intention and will and to prepare ourselves as the reliable agricultural workers who are really loyal to him and are ready to carry through his instructions by all means.

Tractors and other farm machines and implements increased in number year after year and farming was done with the help of machines and chemicals. Consequently, labour became easier. Meanwhile, we acquired the advanced farming techniques.

We built a two-storied school building, modern dwellings for 300 households, shops, clinics, kindergartens and day nurseries in the village. Under Japanese imperialist rule the children of peasants were inaccessible to schools. But they were now given the nine-year free and compulsory technical education. Moreover, agro-engineers and technicians were trained at our farm every year, more than 30 in all at present.

We worked under the communist slogan: "One for all and all for one." And our co-op farm won the title of Chollima and the workteam No. 3 the title of double Chollima.

Living with the co-op farm, working to my heart's content, I was infinitely happy. One day another happy thing happened to me; I, once a farmhand, was elected deputy to the provincial people's assembly.

The marvelous realities and hope-filled life inspired us to create songs and dances.

Our young people wrote poems and choreographed dances, which reflected their feelings of gratitude for the Leader and their happy life to the full.

The "Story of Green Pea" was one of songs which they worded and composed. It vividly depicted the life of our co-op farmers that was markedly improving by the warm grace of the Leader, and it won a nation-wide fame.

To give a clearer account of the song, here I must say a little more.

On July 30, 1969, the respected and beloved Premier paid his second visit to our village.

He closely acquainted himself with the economic life of our co-op farm and asked us why the income in cash was not so large as the share in grain.

Then he wanted to discuss with us how to improve the situation. He enquired about the sources of cash income and jotted down in his memo what we answered.

Further, he asked how garlic and red pepper grew in our village, what kinds of domestic animal were raised and what natural resources could be acquired from the mountains, and calculated the amount of money to be earned from all the mentioned sources. When it was found that the sources could give over 1,000 *won* to a household, he expressed his satisfaction, adding that we should arrange things in such way that each household would come in for more than 1,000 *won*.

He taught us how to raise a larger number of chicken more easily in the rural areas and urged us to grow green pea well, saying that 36 grains of green pea are as much nutritious as a chicken egg.

Later on, he sent us even the directions for the culture of green pea.

What a great affection he showed for us!

We considered them not as an agro-technical guide book but an expression of the genial love of the Leader who is concerned to bring us peasants a happier life. We braced ourselves up to do farming better with a renewed determination to worry our Premier no more.

As a result, last year our farmers received bigger shares—2.5 times in grain, 3.5 times in cash, as compared with ten years ago.

We attained really great successes for two years after we received the Leader's teaching.

This real story became the leitmotif of the "Story of Green Pea." The song won the prize at the National Art Contest of the Agricultural Working People.

The author of the song is not professional writers and musicians but our young farmers. Those ordinary men wrote verse, set it to music and sang.

True, our village has undergone a radical change for the past 26 years under the wise guidance of the Leader. All have changed—the mountain and river, and the people, too.

Last year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, bus and water services were opened to our village.

How better things will become in our village and how many more songs and dances will come out, when the prospective plan has been carried out!

As foretold by Premier Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, the 8-hour work day will be gradually introduced in co-op farms as in factories and the distinctions between towns and countryside in working and living conditions and in living standards of the people will be narrowed down remarkably.

Filled with a resolve to remain as ever single-heartedly loyal to the Leader who brought us the happiness of today, we farmers are stepping up the preparations for farming in order to reap another good harvest this year when we will celebrate the 60th birthday of the Leader.

We will march at a quicker pace towards the resplendent future pointed to by the Leader.

Li Bong O
Hyangha Co-operative Farm, Changgang county, Chagang Province

Bumper harvest brings joy to the peasants, masters of land

Farm Machine Repair Shops Are Set Up Extensively

In recent years our countryside has seen a sharp increase of farm machines which make much for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, thanks to the powerful support of the *Juche*-oriented industry.

In the past ten years the supply of tractors has grown 3.5 times and that of lorries 7 times. Besides, a large number of trailing farm machines of new types have been manufactured and supplied to rural villages. Every city and county have farm machine stations.

Now powerful repair bases are being set up in many places of our country in order to ensure effective use of farm machines whose number is radically going up.

Our people have pitched in building large repair shops in provinces, medium repair shops in county farm machine stations and small repair shops in the mechanized workteams of co-op farms.

South Hwanghae Province and other districts have completed the construction of large repair shops and many county farm machine stations and mechanized workteams of co-op farms have successfully carried out the task of building medium and small repair shops.

Members of the tractor repair workteam of the Sukchon Farm Machine Station are at work

(Continued from Page 2)

When plots are enlarged and standardized, farm machines can be introduced there extensively and they can work in the sloping fields, too. At the same time, we can step up mechanization on an overall scale in all parts of the country covering both the plains and the mountainous areas.

Chemicalization does much for ameliorating land and increasing its fertility, clearing weeds, eliminating blights and insect pests and stimulating the growth and fruition of crops.

The chemicalization of agriculture, therefore, is a powerful factor in raising labour productivity, freeing the peasants from arduous labour and boosting the per-*chongbo* yield.

Weeding by the chemical method not only lessens the burden of the peasants in hard work but also increases the yield of crops despite the unfavorable weather conditions of our country.

In our country the rainy season is long. During this period weeds grow much in paddy and dry fields. If we remove all weeds by using herbicides in this season, we can augment the effect of chemical fertilizers, further promote the growth and fruition of crops and reap rich and stable harvest.

Extensive use of herbicides provides a greater possibility for the direct sowing of rice.

This means dispensing with rice-transplanting, one of the most difficult, labour-consuming work in the countryside, and results in saving rural labour power a great deal.

Through all-round comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, a radical change will be brought about in our countryside in the near future.

The labour force expended per *chongbo* of paddies will be reduced to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days and a farmer will cultivate five to six *chongbo* of paddies or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields. And an eight-hour working day will be introduced in the countryside.

In order to successfully attain such goals of the rural technical revolution, various kinds of modern technical means will be produced and supplied in larger quantities to our countryside and great nature-remaking projects for land readjustment be undertaken on a bigger scale in the new prospective plan period.

In the year of 1976 alone our machine-building industry will turn out 21,000 tractors and hosts of trailing farm machines of different types.

Our chemical industry will produce plenty of chemical fertilizers so that the per-*chongbo* amount of fertilizers applied may reach more than one ton. It will also produce and supply various kinds of efficacious weed-killer and insecticides and in great quantities.

By clearly indicating the orientation and ways for drastically narrowing down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, provided us with a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for vigorous promotion of the rural technical revolution.

Pak Ju Sol

Nyongbyon – A Flowering County

Under the warm, benevolent sunshine of the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, a happy life of the co-operative farmers is flourishing on the soil of Nyongbyon, a hilly county in the northern part of our country.

The land under cultivation, mostly dry fields, accounts for 43 per cent of the total area of the county. From the point of view of agricultural production in our country, the county comes under the category of an intermediate zone which in general is not so fertile as the plains.

With a far-reaching plan to further the development of agricultural production in our country as a whole through an improved farming in this zone, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, personally created here in Nyongbyon county an example of farming for the intermediate zone.

On December 18, 1970, right after the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he came to the county through deep snow for the seventeenth time despite his busy state affairs.

Many a time before had he trodden stony lanes over steep mountains to visit farmers in the county, show them the way ahead and look closely after their life. That day, too, he earnestly explained them about concrete ways and means for the county to thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth by the Party Congress and radically improve agricultural production and farmers' living standards.

He told them to bring more dry fields and even terraced paddies under irrigation by lifting the water from the River Chongchon-gang so as to introduce two-crop cultivation on a broader scale and increase grain yields. He also instructed them to do farming in a diversified way and earn more income.

He then said that all the agricultural working people in the county must exert more strenuous efforts to convert Nyongbyon into a "flowering county."

The Leader already sent there hundreds of tractors, lorries and excavators, and various other farm machines plus large quantities of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals.

Immensely inspired by his programmatic teaching and great concern, all the agricultural working people in the county turned out as one in a dynamic campaign to bring about fresh innovation in agricultural production in the intermediate zone.

To begin with, they harnessed the River Chongchon-gang for dry-field irrigation to increase the area under two-crop cultivation on a large scale.

The youth in the county undertook the waterway project.

Effectively using the powerful machines and equipment provided by the state and displaying utmost creative enthusiasm, they finished 52-kilometre-long waterway project in a little more than a month. As a result, more than 300 *chongbo* of dry fields have been brought under irrigation.

Meanwhile, the agricultural working people there improved soil and produced organic fertilizer in large quantity to make their lands more fertile.

With the introduction of greater number of modern farm machinery including medium- and small-size tractors suited to the topographical condition, land readjustment projects for all-around agricultural mechanization are making brisk headway.

Particularly, true to the Leader's instruction on applying science and technology in farming, they made unswerving efforts to establish a scientific farming system suited to the specific conditions of their county, which is hilly and widely different in climatic and soil factors from one place to another.

All the co-op farms in the county drew sketch maps of the fields, prepared cards with data for each plot and worked out detailed plans for farming on each plot.

And they chose the seeds suitable to the climatic and soil conditions, set up a scientific fertilization system and strived to put all processes of crop cultivation on a scientific and technological basis.

They transplanted the cold-bed seedlings in all the paddies and actively introduced various advanced farming methods.

As a result, last year witnessed a great change in the agricultural production in Nyongbyon county: one and half a ton more of grain per *chongbo* was harvested than the previous year.

Accordingly, the share of each peasant household in grain and cash grew 1.4 times and 2.7 times respectively as against the preceding year.

The warm concern shown by the Leader for an even improvement of the living of the working people, for the rapid enhancement of the living standard of the peasants in particular, finds its expression in the happy life the peasants in the county are now enjoying.

Greater numbers of modern dwelling houses have been provided by the state free of charge.

Various cultural and welfare establishments have been adequately built. Moreover, water and bus services are now available in the county as a whole.

Nyongbyon county has thus set an example in developing the agricultural production in the intermediate zone.

It has now become a socialist rural community where the people are leading a happy, cultured life.

The example set by Nyongbyon county is now being generalized in all parts of the intermediate zone in our country.

In accordance with the Leader's wise policy on developing agricultural production in the intermediate area, the state is now sending them large numbers of tractors, lorries and various other farm machines and materials suitable to their specific conditions.

Following the teaching given by the Leader in his New Year address: **"In the field of agriculture we should draw on last year's experiences in gathering a splendid harvest and take another big leap in agricultural production this year,"** the agricultural working people in Nyongbyon county, who effected a great change in their agricultural production last year under the wise guidance of the Leader, are now working harder toward the audacious goal of increasing at least one ton of grain yield per *chongbo* and augmenting the output of vegetable, fruits and silk cocoon 1.2 to 2 times respectively.

Han Su Chon

A prosperous socialist modern village in our country

Victory Is on the Side of the People Struggling for the Cause of Justice

U.S. President Nixon paid a visit to the People's Republic of China from February 21 to 28.

During the period, talks were held between Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Nixon and talks on several occasions between Premier Chou En-lai and Nixon.

Discussed at the talks were the question of normalization of relations between the two countries as well as other international matters of interest to both sides, and this was followed by the publication of a joint communique.

According to the joint communique, the two sides, though there are essential differences between them in their respective stand and attitude, agreed that countries should conduct their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and agreed upon facilitating the further development of contacts and exchanges in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism and the progressive development of trade between their two countries.

It is a good thing to strive to normalize the relations among countries in conformity with the will and interests of the peoples and to the advantage of relaxation of overall international strain.

That Nixon himself went to China of his own accord and agreed to the improvement of relations with China in a number of fields, meant the total bankruptcy of the blockade and isolation policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists against China for a long period.

Nixon's visit of China took place at a time when the U.S. imperialists were nearing their end after they started going downhill.

U.S. imperialism finds itself today in a more grave crisis than ever before internally and externally.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear blackmail and "strength" is cracking up and their policy of Asian aggression is facing a total fiasco and U.S. imperialism is having a hard time of it, dealt one blow after another everywhere in the world. Furthermore, the anti-war movement of the people never ceases within the United States and the contradictions in the ruling circles are growing acute, economy is becoming crippled and the sale is empty. Never before have the U.S. imperialists sunk into such serious quandary as today in all the political, economic and military spheres.

On the contrary, the struggle of the world people for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism has gone ahead vigorously, despite the U.S. imperialists' vicious policies of aggression and war. In this gigantic flow of history, the People's Republic of China has grown in strength as a socialist power, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force, and her international position has risen further.

In the past period, the U.S. imperialists resorted to a hundred and one malicious hostile acts against the People's Republic of China and persistently pursued a blockade and isolation policy in an attempt to weaken and suffocate her.

However, it was not China but U.S. imperialism itself which suffered a loss in the hostile acts and blockade and isolation policy against the People's Republic of China.

The might of the People's Republic of China is growing while the U.S. imperialists are floundering in an acute crisis. With each passing day, more and more countries of the world have established state relations with China and it was none other than the U.S. imperialists who have been landed in isolation.

It was when the destiny of U.S. imperialism was like a sun sinking in the western sky that Nixon was compelled to start on a tour of mendicant diplomacy with a white flag and was constrained to go directly to China with which the United States has no diplomatic relations and grope for ways of normalizing relations with China.

As the joint communique shows, the U.S. imperialists have entered the road of normalizing relations with China, recognizing the principles of conducting relations among countries on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression against other states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, equality and mutual benefit, which they stubbornly opposed.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists stepped back from the argument of "two Chinas" which they had brought forth in a desperate attempt to oppose the People's Republic of China and were constrained to openly talk about withdrawing all the U.S. troops and military setups from Taiwan.

All this means that the U.S. imperialists who tried so recklessly to bar the advance of the Chinese people with "strength" and barrier of blockade over the last two decades and more have at last gone down on their knees before the great might of the People's Republic of China and this signifies the complete bankruptcy of their hostile policy against China.

This is great victory of the Chinese people.

Moreover, now a greater confusion is being occasioned among the puppets and satellite countries of U.S. imperialism by Nixon's visit to China and the publication of the China-U.S. joint communique. The Chiang Kai-shek clique abandoned by the U.S. imperialists, their master, are in the depth of despair and fear, given a big shock. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Thieu puppet clique and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak puppet clique, seeing their doom in the miserable position of Chiang Kai-shek, can not conceal their uneasiness and fretfulness and the Sato group is also at a loss, making incoherent remarks almost every day.

The puppets and followers of U.S. imperialism were dealt a heavy blow.

In the joint communique, China and the United States made clear their stands on overall international problems, which are different from each other in principle.

The Chinese side maintained its consistent revolutionary principle and expressed it with clarity.

In the communique, the Chinese side declared: "Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution—this has become the irresistible trend of history. All nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak." The Chinese side also stated that the people of all countries have the right to choose their social systems according to their own wishes and the right to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own countries and oppose foreign aggression, interference, control and subversion, and all foreign troops should be withdrawn to their own countries.

Furthermore, in the communique, the Chinese side supported the struggle of all the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations for freedom and liberation and expressed firm support for the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and for the stand of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina for the correct solution of the questions of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

This is an expression of the firm determination of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people to keep rendering invariable, active support and encouragement to the revolutionary people fighting for the cause of justice in the future, too, firmly adhering to the proletarian internationalist stand and the anti-imperialist, revolutionary stand.

Especially, in the communique China resolutely supported again the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 12, 1971, and the demand of the Government of our Republic for the abolition of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

This is a powerful support of the fraternal Chinese people to our people in their just cause for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Manifested also in the China-U.S. joint communique is the stand of the United States on a series of problems of external relations.

In the joint communique, the U.S. side, referring to "peace" and "relaxation of tension" in Asia and the world, stated that it would "work for a just and secure peace" to fulfill the aspirations of peoples and nations for "freedom" and progress and to "remove the danger of foreign aggression."

If the "stand" of the U.S. side which was expressed in all these honey words is backed up by actual deeds, no one will take issue with it.

Let us put it in a more concrete way.

The U.S. side said that it supported "individual freedom and social progress for all the peoples of the world, free of outside pressure or intervention." Nixon made similar speeches on official occasions, too. He said that the "United States does not cover territory of other countries" and "does not want to dominate other countries."

If it is true, it should withdraw its troops of aggression occupying others' countries and stop acts of aggression and war provocation against the peoples of other countries.

Take the realities of Korea, above all, as an instance. The U.S. imperialists have been continuously occupying south Korea up to this date, converting it into their colony and military base.

Nixon said that "the countries, big or small, have the right to shape the form of their own governments, free from outside interference and domination." And when he saw the Great Wall of China, he said that "the barriers of all kinds" should be removed.

If so, the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of the peoples of other countries and should stop at once the act of splitting a country, above all, apart from the work of pulling down the "barriers" between countries on an international scale.

As to our country, it is precisely due to the U.S. imperialists that an artificial barrier like the Great Wall of China has been set up in one country, the country is divided into the north and the south and a tragic situation is maintained in which our nation who had lived a harmonious life in one territory through a long history can not write to each other inquiring after each other's health, to say nothing of mutual visits.

This tragic situation is now being further aggravated owing to the manoeuvres of the south Korean puppet clique.

In order to remove the interference of outside forces truly in Korea, solve the Korean question by the Korean people themselves in conformity with their own interests, pull down the artificial barrier and achieve at the earliest date the peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression under the signboard of "UN forces" must withdraw from south Korea, first of all. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are entrenched in south Korea, peace in Korea and her independent peaceful reunification are unthinkable.

Along with this, all the resolutions of the "United Nations" on the "Korean question" for justifying U.S. imperialism's aggression on Korea should be revoked and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression on Korea, be dissolved forthwith.

The U.S. side and Nixon said that the barriers of "all kinds" should be pulled down. But they did not utter even a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. army, the basic condition for removing the barrier artificially dividing our country, and the dissolution of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Why don't they want to remove the marker of the Military Demarcation Line set up in the middle of our country and withdraw the U.S. army soldiers strutting around with steel helmets bearing the letters "M.P." on their heads, while so loudly talking about the pulling down of barriers?

In the joint communique, the U.S. imperialists stated that they would "work for a just and secure peace" to "remove the danger of foreign aggression."

In the light of the realities of Asia, in order to "remove the danger of foreign aggression" and maintain "peace" in this region, the policy of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression must be frustrated, first of all, and, at the same time, the reinvasion manoeuvres of the revived Japanese militarism be checked.

As for Japanese militarism, it has been revived under the aegis of U.S. imperialism and is taking the road of rearmament and reinvasion with the help of U.S. imperialism.

Especially, along the aggressive line of the 1969 U.S.-Japan "joint statement," Japanese militarism is staging a comeback to south Korea on a full scale, trying to "take" the aggressive role of U.S. imperialism there and pursuing the heinous scheme to realize the militarist reinvasion of the whole of Korea and restore its old colonial domination. Japanese militarism is a dangerous aggressor running wild to conquer Asia again and realize the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

In the joint communique, however, the U.S. side noted that it "places the highest value on its friendly relations with Japan" and would "continue to develop the existing close bonds" between the United States and Japan. How can this be compatible with the words "a just and secure peace" to "remove the danger of foreign aggression?"

For peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and for peace in Asia, the overseas expansion of Japanese militarism should be foiled and its reinvasion of south Korea be decisively checked and smashed.

Though the U.S. imperialists talk about a "just peace" and "removing aggression," they are engaged in aggression not only in Korea but in all parts of the world and, particularly, they are continuing with their war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples.

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of manoeuvres to suppress and destroy the world revolutionary forces. The U.S. imperialists are steadily intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam and bombing raids on North Viet Nam. This is a vicious challenge to the Vietnamese people and, at the same time, a trick to create dissension among the socialist countries. With these manoeuvres, however, U.S. imperialism cannot weaken the solidarity of the revolutionary forces or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people.

The U.S. side showed its intention to maintain the present policy of aggression in the part of the joint communique manifesting its stand on the foreign policy. But it reminded one of the sad howling of the dispirited imperialist wolf in face of the torrential flow of our era that the revolutionary cause of the people is triumphing.

The broad political circles and public opinion of the whole world are unanimous in recognizing Nixon's visit to China and its result as a defeat of U.S. imperialism.

People see clearly U.S. imperialism going downhill at an accelerated pace.

It is not accidental that the puppets and followers of U.S. imperialism are raising a hue and cry, overcome with uneasiness.

Here are a few words for the south Korean rulers. As facts show, today the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are not so leisurely to look after others, nor are they in a position to do so.

Therefore, the south Korean rulers should not tremble, uneasy and fearful if they are thrown away by their master, but find a true way out. They should not try to stave off their doomsday by relying on the outside forces but take the road of rejecting the outside forces and reunifying the country with the united strength of the nation.

They should meet and discuss with us about ways for the reunification of the country, though there are differences of ideas, political views and religious beliefs between the north and the south, and should respond to our just proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country. This alone is a true way out.

To try to provoke a fratricidal war, twaddling about "building up of strength" and "all efforts for security," amounts to committing an indelible crime against the nation and choosing destruction.

With no manoeuvres can the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and all the reactionaries curb the advance of history and the torrential flow of the times.

So far the U.S. imperialists and all the imperialist reactionaries have pursued the policies of aggression and war, using deceptions and lies. But it is the imperialists who have been defeated and it is the people who have triumphed.

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of the people for peace and national independence, democracy and socialism.

Victory is on the side of the people struggling for the cause of justice.

The Korean people will vigorously fight on against the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists and for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, uniting with the revolutionary people of the world.

Rodong Sinmun editorial, March 4, 1972

Pyongyang City Meeting Commemorates 53rd Anniversary of March First Popular Uprising

(Continued from Page 1)

sembly; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chondoist Party; Li Guk Ro and Ko Jun Taek, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front; Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; and Chong Dong Chol, Procurator General.

Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed that the March First Popular Uprising was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance and an all-people patriotic struggle in which the whole nation rose up and valiantly fought against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

Saying that from the first days of the Japanese imperialists' invasion of our country, the Korean people had persistently waged anti-Japanese struggles, such as the volunteers' army movement, the independence army movement and the patriotic cultural enlightenment movement, he went on:

Especially, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who was a pioneer and outstanding leader of the national liberation movement of our country, organized the Korean National Association embracing broad anti-Japanese forces at home and abroad and sowed seeds of ardent patriotism in the hearts of our people and energetically roused them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The unanimous determination of our people to repulse the oppressors and achieve the freedom and independence of the fatherland and their pent-up national indignation at the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors exploded into a nation-wide popular uprising at last on March 1, 1919.

The uprising started with a large-scale anti-Japanese demonstration of scores of thousands of Seoul citizens and spread throughout the country like a prairie fire under the slogans "Japanese and Japanese army, withdraw!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" The struggle was vigorously waged even in northeast China, Maritime Province of Russia, Japan, Hawaii and other places abroad where there were Koreans.

He stressed that the uprising was a historic event of tremendous significance in the national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

He quoted the following teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution:

"Through the March First Movement, we Korean nation showed the world people that the Korean nation was not only alive but did not want the life of a stateless nation and was filled with the spirit to fight to the end for freedom and independence."

He emphasized:

The uprising dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialists, shook their colonial ruling system to the very foundation and demonstrated to the whole world the indomitable patriotic stamina of the Korean people who fear no sacrifice in the struggle against the foreign invaders.

The uprising showed that the peoples of the colonial countries could not attain independence by depending on outside forces or begging for it and that only when they, under the leadership of a great leader, wage a decisive struggle, firmly relying on the internal forces of the nation and countering violence with violence, with a correct programme of struggle and strategy and tactics based on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideas, could they repulse the imperialist aggressor forces and achieve the genuine freedom and independence of the country.

After the uprising, the Korean people did not give up their struggle. But, they could not escape failure and many sacrifices because they had no uniform leadership under a correct programme of struggle and the revolutionary forces were not united closely.

The Korean people were craving for an outstanding guide and great leader who would confidently lead the revolutionary struggle to victory.

He continued:

This burning aspiration of our people was realized only when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, brightly lit the road ahead of our people with the rays of the great *Juche* idea, standing in the van of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, put forth a *Juche*-based revolutionary line for the victory of the Korean revolution and founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, and organized and led the heroic armed struggle against Japanese imperialism for 15 years.

Through the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by him, brigandish Japanese imperialism was defeated, the restoration of the fatherland for which the participants in the March First Popular Uprising and our people had longed so ardently was brilliantly realized, and the liberated Korean people embarked upon the road of building a new life.

Saying that the Leader who triumphantly returned home after restoring the fatherland has led the Party and people to usher in a new era of great national prosperity and development, he stated:

Today our country, as a powerful and developed socialist industrial state, is fully demonstrating its might to the whole world as the "country of *Juche*," "Chollima country" and "model of socialism" marching forward beneath the uplifted revolutionary banner of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

All these epochal changes, he stressed, are attributable entirely to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and are the brilliant victory of his great *Juche* idea.

Pointing to the crimes committed in Korea by the Japanese imperialists in the past, he said that the 36-year-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was a most ruthless, most savage and most barbarous rule.

He went on:

Even according to incomplete data, the number of Korean youth and middle-aged whom the Japanese imperialists took away for forced labour and as cannon fodder for their war of aggression raiding work sites in broad daylight and civilian houses at night surpassed six million by far.

Japanese imperialism forcibly seized over one million *chongbo* of fertile arable land and over 13 million *chongbo* of forests and shipped away from Korea 260 million *sok* (one *sok* equals 150 kg) of provisions, over 1,700,000 head of cows, over 360 tons of gold and an innumerable amount of silver, copper, black lead, zinc and other underground resources.

The number of Koreans who died from hunger and cold, having no food and clothing owing to the pillage by the Japanese imperialist occupationists reached over 71,000 in the period between 1932 and 1942. This fact is enough to show how harsh their extortion was.

The brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was not confined to this.

In a frantic attempt to obliterate our nation for ever the Japanese imperialists pursuing the policy of "making Koreans subjects of the Japanese emperor" and national culture obliteration policy, prohibited the use of our language and letters and desperately tried to make our people "subjects of the Japanese emperor" and deprive the Koreans even of their names.

Saying that this very Japanese militarism has raised its head again under the patronage of U.S. imperialism and is watching for a chance of overseas expansion, he went on:

In accordance with the so-called "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists have openly put up Japanese militarism as the shock force for their Asian aggression and Japanese militarism, availing itself of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, is unscrupulously trying to realize its wild ambition for overseas expansion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"Our country is the first target of attack for Japanese militarism in its foreign aggression. The Japanese militarists have already begun creeping into south Korea. Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, they have worked out most reckless war plans to invade Korea, openly scheming to send their armed forces of aggression to the Korean front, and have gone so far as to declare the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a zone of operation."

The reporter pointed out that after the conclusion of the country-selling "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique started ushering in the Japanese militarists in real earnest and the Japanese militarists, using this pack of traitors as a guide, have more viciously intensified their reinvasion of south Korea in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military.

Referring to the fact that the Japanese militarists are frantically speeding up preparations for a war of aggression against our country, he said:

The Japanese militarists have doubled the number of "defence resident officers in south Korea" and stationed the "skeleton unit" made up with high-ranking officers of the "self-defence forces" under the name of "service interchange" and sent the chief of joint staff and other high-ranking officers of the "self-defence forces" and brasshats of the "defence agency" one after another to south Korea to hold huddles with the south Korean puppets for invading our country.

Furthermore, the Japanese militarists are openly revealing their wild ambition to take over even the prerogative of supreme command of the south Korean puppet army by taking advantage of the "U.S. army reduction" farce.

As widely known to the world, the Japanese militarists have already worked out aggressive war plans such as "operation three arrows," "operation flying dragon" and "bull-run operation" for invading Korea, and declared our country their operation zone and are constructing and expanding the ground, naval and air force bases in Kyushu, Hokkaido and the western coastal areas of Japan which are advantageous points for the invasion of Korea.

They have set up the joint military operation systems such as the anti-air raid precaution system, the military information exchange system, the military supply system and military communications network system for ensuring the joint operation with the south Korean puppet army in invading our country and even set up the system of the emergency mobilization of armed forces and the emergency transportation system linking Shimonoseki, Pusan and the Military Demarcation Line, and are conducting war exercises incessantly.

The bosses of Japanese militarism openly disclose their aggressive ambition, saying that it "is the duty of Japan to push the 38th parallel beyond the River Amnokgang" and that if the "self-defence forces" operate outside Japan proper in the 1970's, it will be in Korea, and Sato went so far as to twaddle about a "forestalling attack" on our country.

All the facts bear a close resemblance to the situation in those days when the Japanese imperialists crept into Korea with large numbers of armed forces of aggression towards the end of the 19th century under the pretext of putting down the armed uprising of the Korean peasants and started overall aggression and interference in Korea.

The Japanese militarists, however, must look straight at reality.

Korea of today is not the Korea of yesterday and Asia of today is not the Asia of yesterday. The Japanese people are also not the Japanese people of yesterday. The political, economic and military might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has increased incomparably and the support and encouragement of the Asian people and the world people to our revolutionary cause are growing with each passing day.

The struggle of the Japanese people against the revival of Japanese militarism and its overseas aggression is also gaining momentum.

If the Japanese militarists, defying the warnings of our people and the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world, throw themselves again onto the adventurous road of invading our country, they will be finally destroyed by the great revolutionary forces of our people and the Asian people.

Pointing to the question of national reunification, he went on to say:

Particularly, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set forth on January 10 new proposals on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and on drastically reducing the armed forces of north and south Korea under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea, and on strengthening contacts and ties between the north and the south and holding political negotiations.

The new proposals advanced by the Leader opened up new prospects in removing tension in Korea, overcoming obstacles to reunification and promoting national reunification and reflect the unanimous aspirations of the entire people of north and south Korea. They are most fair and just proposals acceptable to anyone.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have invariably turned down just proposals of the DPRK Government for national reunification, proclaimed the "state of emergency" on the pretext of the non-existent "threat of aggression from the north" and fabricated various fascist evil laws including the "law on special measures for national security" and are intensifying the terror-ridden suppression of the south Korean people and feverishly speeding up war preparations at a time when the talks are held between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies and a tendency towards peaceful reunification is growing among the people.

The south Korean rulers cannot deceive the south Korean people and the world public opinion with such farce as the "state of emergency" din and they can find no way out by obtaining a few more weapons and a few more dollars from their master with such a despicable act.

If they want to find a way out, they must not resort to the sordid trick as they are doing now but must honestly admit their crimes and accept the fair and just proposals of the DPRK Government to realize the peaceful reunification of the country through negotiations among the Koreans themselves.

If they keep following the road of betraying the nation, despite the patient efforts of the DPRK Government, they will be severely tried by the people as the unpardonable traitors to the nation and go to ruin.

We should, first of all, drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the basic obstacle to national reunification, out of south Korea, he said, and emphasized:

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their manoeuvres of aggression and war against our country and immediately withdraw from south Korea.

Referring to the fact that the internal and external situation is now developing in favour of the revolutionary cause of our people, he declared:

We should continue to vigorously accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, more firmly build up our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, actively support and encourage the just struggle of the south Korean people and bring earlier the national reunification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

He said in conclusion that all of us, firmly rallied around the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, should more vigorously fight for the national reunification, the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for the bright future of socialism and communism, holding aloft the great revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea.

Grand Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan

Commemorating 53rd Anniv. of March First Popular Uprising Held in Tokyo

A grand central meeting of Koreans in Japan commemorating the 53rd anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising was held on February 29 at the Kyoritsu Public Hall in Kanda, Tokyo.

Respectfully placed in flowers on the platform was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and the benevolent father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, who always leads the Korean people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and shows all paternal solicitude for our compatriots in Japan.

Hanging on the background was a big deep blue and red coloured flag of the Republic with a radiant five-pointed star.

Attending the meeting were more than 2,500 Koreans of all walks of life in Tokyo.

Also present there were Han Dok Su, Chairman, Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman, Chong Jae Pil and Hong Bong Su, Vice-Chairmen, and department directors, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and responsible functionaries of organizations and enterprises under Chongryon.

The meeting opened with a loud chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

A letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and the benevolent father of our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, was adopted at the meeting amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, made a report at the meeting.

Delegates of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Sohyo, the Japan-Korea Association and other social strata of Japan made speeches at the meeting expressing militant support for the just struggle of the Korean people for independent national reunification.

For Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, said as follows:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

Adhering to the basic policy for the country's reunification laid down by the Leader and representing the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the most reasonable and concrete proposals for reunifying the country after making the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea and have all along made every possible effort for their realization.

Our paper is going to publish in series a historical summary of the main contents of the programmes for the national reunification put forward by our Party and Government.

* * *

* Immediately after liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, put forth the line of creating a democratic base in the northern half of the country to strengthen the internal forces of the Korean people and build a firm foundation of the country's reunification under the condition where the homeland and nation were split due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

* The Leader exposed the U.S. imperialists' plot to hamper the reunification of Korea and to split the nation. He took a series of measures to carry into effect the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference so as to expedite the democratic development of Korea and the establishment of a united provisional government. When the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission established in accordance with the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers Conference started its work, he proclaimed on March 23, 1946, the Twenty-Point Platform reflecting the centuries-old aspiration of our people and thus clearly showed the entire Korean people a political programme for the provisional government to be established in the future.

* Entering 1948, the U.S. imperialist aggressors became all the more undisguised in their manoeuvrings to rig up a separate puppet government in south Korea under the signboard of the "United Nations" and perpetuate the partition of the country. In view of the situation, our Party took a series of measures to realize the independent reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves, in accordance with the line mapped out by the Leader.

February 20, 1948

The 24th Session of the Central Committee of the National Democratic United Front of North Korea appealed to the entire Korean people to struggle against the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the traitors to the nation, to rig up a separate puppet government in south Korea.

March 9, 1948

At the 25th Session of the Central Committee of the National Democratic United Front of North Korea, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, delivered a speech "To Oppose the Reactionary Elections for a Separate Government in South Korea and Attain the Reunification, Sovereignty and Independence of Korea."

In his speech, the Leader declared:

1) That elections be held for a supreme legislative body for the whole of Korea on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballots;

2) That the genuine people's legislative body set up in this manner approve a constitution and organize a genuine democratic people's government which will promote the progress and prosperity of the country and lead the people towards happiness;

3) That all these things are possible only when all foreign troops are withdrawn simultaneously from Korea.

March 25, 1948

The political parties and social organizations in north Korea sent an appeal to the political parties and social organizations in south Korea to oppose the establishment of a separate puppet government in south Korea.

March 28, 1948

In his report to the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea on the Work of the Central Committee, the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring to the political situation in Korea and the struggle for the country's reunification, reclarified the position of our Party with regard to the establishment of a united democratic government.

Saying that our Party advocates a supreme legislative body elected throughout Korea on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballots, the Leader said that the supreme legislative body of the people thus set up should adopt a democratic constitution and form a genuine democratic people's government which would lead our people towards national prosperity and happiness. He went on to say that the Korean people would be able to establish a united government by themselves in this manner only after the withdrawal of foreign troops. He stressed that our Party would fight to the last against the U.S. imperialist schemes of colonial enslavement by strengthening unity with all the patriotic, democratic forces both in north and south Korea and all the conscientious persons aspiring for the freedom and independence of the country. He said that our Party, along with other democratic political parties and social organizations in north Korea, propósed to the political parties and social organizations in south Korea opposing the establishment of a separate puppet government in south Korea to hold in Pyongyang on April 14, 1948 a joint conference of the representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea. And he pointed out that concrete plans and measures for hastening the country's reunification would be adopted at the conference.

(To be continued)

All Treacherous Treaties Concluded between the South Korean Puppet Clique and Foreign Countries Must Be Abrogated

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have consistently maintained that the question of Korea's reunification, the internal affair of our nation, must be solved by the Korean people themselves free from the interference of outside forces and not by means of war but in a peaceful way.

For the attainment of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be driven out of south Korea before anything else and, at the same time, all the country-selling, shackling treaties and agreements the south Korean puppet clique concluded with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and with other foreign aggressors in violation of the interests of our nation must be repealed and declared null and void.

It is under the treaties and agreements that foreign aggressors keep south Korea under their colonial rule and meddle in its domestic affairs in every way and the infiltration of foreign capital is given an unrestricted scope and that military aggression on the northern half of the DPRK is plotted.

The treaties and agreements cooked up between the south Korean puppet clique and the U.S.' imperialist aggressors are country-selling, shackling and aggressive ones which are intended to "legalize" the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule over it and embellish their policies of aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The 'ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact' is an aggressive pact which allows U.S. imperialism to obstruct the peaceful reunification of our country and interfere in our domestic affairs. It is a glaringly country-selling pact under which the Syngman Rhee clique sell the southern half of our country to the U.S. bandits." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., p. 417.)

As pointed out by the Leader, the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" is the most nefarious aggressive pact which the U.S. imperialist aggressors rigged up in an open attempt to keep south Korea under their control as a colonial military base and step up their policies of aggression and war. And it is the most shameless and country-selling pact which allows the south Korean puppet clique to sell south Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors once and for all.

The brigandish pact stipulates that south Korea shall grant the United States the right to deploy the ground, naval and air forces in and around south Korea's territory and the United States shall accept it and that this pact shall remain in force for indefinite terms.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have a free hand to perpetuate the stationing of their aggression troops and trigger off another war of aggression in Korea at any time in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors hold the prerogative of supreme command over the south Korean puppet army and the right to command its operations under a series of aggressive agreements including the "Agreement on Stationing of U.S. Military Advisory Group in Korea." They have been committing all kinds of tyrannical acts in south Korea while enjoying the extraterritorial rights under such a shackling agreement as the "Status of Forces Agreement" framed up in July 1966.

Under this agreement the south Korean puppets can not exercise "jurisdiction" over the U.S. imperialist aggressor armymen who have committed murder, outrages and other kinds of barbarities against the south Korean people, if they are classified as "execution of official duties," and the south Korean puppets, even if they are allowed to exercise "jurisdiction," can not detain at will the U.S imperialist aggressor armymen who have committed crimes.

What is more, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have completely enslaved south Korea in the domains of economy, ideology and culture under various treaties and agreements.

They plunder south Korea right and left, holding a tight control over its economy under the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Finance and Transfer of Property" and the "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Securing Investment." The agreements specify that all properties in south Korea, if requested by Americans, shall be considered to be in their possession and that south Korea shall make up for even the financial loss of the U.S. monopoly capitalists.

The U.S. imperialists concluded with the south Korean puppet clique a number of shackling agreements like the "Agreement on Civil Relief Activities" and "ROK-U.S. Agreement on Securing the Information Media," under the protection of which they are trampling down the time-honoured national culture and beautiful customs of our people and spreading the worship-U.S. idea and the rotten American way of life, exercising control over the education, science, culture, publications and other sectors of the social life.

In this way, under the treaties and agreements they concluded with the south Korean puppet clique, the U.S. imperialists not only have turned south Korea into their complete colonial military base but also have incessantly menaced peace in Korea and obstructed its independent, peaceful reunification in every way.

On the other hand, the machination of the Japanese militarists to reinvade south Korea lays another obstacle in the way of Korea's reunification.

The Japanese militarists concluded a number of criminal treaties with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of their old bootlickers, with an aim of converting south Korea again into their colony with the backing of U.S. imperialism and using it as an advanced base for realizing their design of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." Under these treaties they are stretching the tentacles of aggression deeper into south Korea.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" concluded between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries in December 1965 under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism is a country-selling treaty that opened a door for the Japanese militarist re-aggression on south Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"...The Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, concluded ... the 'ROK-Japan talks' and signed a treacherous 'treaty' and 'agreements' with the Japanese militarists, thus laying a still more serious obstacle in the way of the reunification of the country." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 39.)

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded to realize the U.S imperialists' scheme for their Asian aggression. This aggressive treaty is aimed at "legalizing" the reinvasion of south Korea by the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism which try their hardest to hamper the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, perpetuate the split of its nation and turn south Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The "ROK-Japan Basic Relations Agreement," a major component of the criminal treaty, provides for establishment of the "diplomatic and consular relations" with the south Korean puppets and for conclusion of a series of agreements of trade, marine transport and civil air transport. Under this agreement the Japanese militarists' re-aggression on south Korea was "legally" recognized and the extraterritorial rights were granted to them.

The "ROK-Japan Agreement on Property Claim" and "ROK-Japan Fishing Agreement," components of the treaty, serve the Japanese militarists in covering up the crimes they committed in the past 36-year-long barbarous colonial rule over Korea and in making inroads again into south Korea and pursuing their expansionist policy, disguising themselves as "helpers" under the signboard of the "economic cooperation." Further, the agreements serve them in exclusively controlling the fishing grounds of south Korea, taking away its marine resources on a big scale and in openly committing piratical acts in the sea around it.

Thus, the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" consisting of a number of country-selling agreements is a treaty for aggression that furnished a wide scope for the Japanese militarists' re-aggression on south Korea by "legalizing" the political and military alignment between the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique.

Moreover, under the "ROK-Japan Tax Agreement" and "ROK-Japan Civil Aviation Agreement" and other series of agreements they concluded with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the Japanese militarists are imposing new misfortunes upon the south Korean people and laying serious obstacles in the way of the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, while "legalizing" their political, economic, ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea.

As seen above, all the treaties and agreements concluded between the south Korean puppet clique and the U.S. and Japanese aggressors are designed to "legalize" the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea and colonial rule over it, to pave the way for the Japanese militarists' re-aggression on south Korea, aggravate tension in our country and cover up their manoeuvre of military aggression on the northern half of the DPRK. It is self-evident that the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea can never be realized as long as such aggressive treaties and agreements are left intact.

In order to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, all the country-selling, shackling treaties and agreements concluded between the south Korean puppet regime and the U.S. and Japanese aggressors in contravention of our national interests must be abrogated immediately and declared null and void.

Kim Byong Sam

Fourth Working-level Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The fourth working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in Panmunjom on March 6 to elaborate on the agenda of the full-dress talks.

According to an announcement of the spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the working-level officials of the two sides continued at that day's sitting to exchange views on elaborating on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks. It was agreed upon to hold the fifth working-level meeting on March 10.

At 328th MAC Meeting

Criminal Acts of the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique to Increase Tension in Korea and Unleash a New Aggressive War Strongly Denounced

The 328th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on March 2 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave armed provocation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who dispatched military aircraft and naval vessels from around 5:30 p.m. February 11 to fire over 100 shells and bullets at the fishing fleet of our side engaged in fishing in the sea east of the Shantung peninsula of China, an area of regular fishing operation, and called the enemy side to account for it.

Then he pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrated the criminal act of introducing large quantities of heavy and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and even near the meeting hall on more than 170 occasions in the period from February 1 to 29.

He lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the gun firing committed by it against our side on more than 30 occasions from January 24 to February 29 and called it to account for this.

The Senior Member of our side exposed in all nakedness, showing photographs, the criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who systematically brought into various parts of the demilitarized zone tanks, armoured cars, guns and mortars of various calibres and large quantities of heavy equipment, heavy and automatic weapons and built such combat positions as tunnels and concrete pill-boxes in the whole area of the demilitarized zone south of the Military Demarcation Line.

He also scathingly denounced the criminal acts of the enemy, producing before the enemy one by one photo evidences showing that the enemy illegally introduced and installed various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons not only in the whole area of the demilitarized zone but even in various places of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission.

He pointed out that last year alone, the enemy committed shelling and rifle firing against our side in the area along the Military Demarcation Line on more than 550 occasions and the number of shells and bullets exceeded 127,900 in all.

All these facts, the Senior Member of our side stressed, clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are obdurately clinging to the manoeuvres to turn the demilitarized zone further into a combat position and hotbed of hostile acts in an attempt to make the demilitarized zone a springboard for invading the northern half of the Republic and are hell-bent on roiling up the tension in the demilitarized zone.

He strongly protested to the enemy side against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts of infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" into the sky above the northern half of the Republic at around 13 hours January 28, illegally introducing an up-to-date high-speed combat vessel into south Korea on February 21 and ramming through the "congress" on February 25 the so-called "bill" on handing over 2 destroyers to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and took the enemy side to task for this.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to severely punish the prime movers who organized criminal acts against our side and the criminals involved in them, take all the illegally introduced heavy equipment and heavy and automatic weapons out of the demilitarized zone without delay, stop at once reckless military provocative acts against our side, take responsible measures lest similar criminal acts should occur again and to precisely report the result.

He also strongly demanded the enemy side to give up at once the criminal manoeuvres for arms reinforcement, immediately take out of Korea all the new-type weapons and combat equipment illegally introduced into south Korea and the recently introduced high-speed combat vessel and report the result to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

The Senior Member of our side denounced the Senior Member of the enemy side, who attended the meeting for the first time, for twaddling again about "joint investigation," "proposal," "fortification" and the like, the assertion of which has already been laid bare, while saying that he would "investigate" the cases against which our side protested.

The Senior Member of our side vehemently condemned the enemy, saying that its assertion of "joint investigation" is nothing but a trick to make it appear as if it has any "sincerity" in implementing the Armistice Agreement and has taken the stand of soiving the question, while wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement.

We do not want to provoke others first but will never allow anyone to provoke us, Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side, stressed, and sternly warned: If the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique continue to perpetrate aggressive provocations against the northern half of the Republic, ignoring our patient efforts to convert the armistice into a durable peace, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Senior Member of Our Side to MAC Sends Letter to NNSC

In Connection with U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Criminal Act of Increasing Armed Forces in South Korea

Major General Han Yong Ok, Senior Member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter on February 26 to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in connection with the recent illegal introduction of an up-to-date high-speed combat vessel into south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The letter said:

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had kept on introducing into south Korea a great number of various weapons and military equipment in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, again illegally introduced an up-to-date high-speed combat vessel and transferred it to the Pak Jung Hi puppet army several days ago.

This naval vessel is said to be the "newest type of vessel" made of "special alloy" which can stand high-speed and armed with radars of the latest model and weapons, all of which function automatically. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," February 21, 1972.)

The introduction of the naval vessel by the U.S. imperialist aggressors into south Korea constitutes not only a gross violation of the preamble of the Korean Armistice Agreement and sub-paragraph 13d thereof, but also another criminal act of worsening tension in Korea.

The transfer of a new vessel at the time when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further intensifying their fascistization policy and war rackets in south Korea after the proclamation of the so-called "state of emergency" is a clinching proof that U.S. imperialism is actively encouraging them.

Such act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors leads the Korean Armistice to a further unstable state.

In order to maintain the armistice in Korea, the United Nations Command side should immediately cease its arms reinforcement and new war provocation machination and ship out of Korea without delay all the weapons and military equipment which have illegally been brought into south Korea.

I hope that your Commission, with the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, will seriously discuss the recent violation by the United Nations Command side of the Armistice Agreement, take necessary measures and inform me of the result.

Over 800,000 Children Are Compelled to Quit School in South Korea

A report from Seoul said that in south Korea more than 800,000 children are forced to quit primary and middle schools this spring, unable to pay the stupendous "school fees" and miscellaneous contributions exacted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Deprived of the chance of learning at their young school-ages owing to lack of money, they will have to suffer a miserable fate of ignorance, hunger and drudgery.

Besides, in south Korea three million children below 15 years of age are totally denied the opportunity of going even to primary schools due to poverty.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"In south Korea children of the working people have no chance of learning; schools are used as a means of profiteering by the capitalists."

This wretchedness of mass juvenile ignorance in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation is an inevitable outcome of its reactionary social system under which the absolute majority of the people are cruelly exploited and oppressed. It is also a direct product of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal plots to reduce educational establishments to cannon-fodder training grounds and to profiteering centres in order to execute the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

Squandering huge amount of taxes levied from the people to meet military expenditure for an aggressive war and administrative outlay for the fascist dictatorship, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are managing schools of all levels in south Korea with the funds squeezed from the students. Still worse, they are making schools a source of profits for their wealth.

South Korean students are now forced to pay more than 60 items of various "contributions."

The puppet clique have continuously expanded the items of "contributions" and drastically increased their amount every year. This year again they have raised the sum by 15 to 30 per cent. The amount to be squeezed from the students this year will be as much as 50,000 million *won*, which accounts for approximately 20 per cent of the money in circulation in south Korea.

About this even a south Korean publication commented:

"A monstrous malady known as miscellaneous contributions has long since ailed the educational world. Every school has to feel ashamed of itself for the contributions, every guardian of school children has to lament over his purse, already empty to pay the contributions, and every school child has to cloud his innocent mind because of the contributions. The seriousness of the state of affairs allows no further indifference."

The Pak Jung Hi clique mercilessly expel the children of the working people from the school, if they fail to pay the fabulous amount of contributions.

Most of the south Korean children who have lost the way to learning must work to earn their bread in their premature age. They are even compelled to beg around with tins in hands.

Today, the south Korean people, youth and students are dynamically fighting against the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak-Jung Hi puppet clique and their reactionary educational policy.

Li Jip

Warm Congratulations on Occasion of Ninth Anniversary of Victory of Syrian Revolution

The ninth anniversary of the victory of the Syrian Revolution is observed on March 8.

The victory of the Syrian Revolution on March 8, 1963 was an event of tremendous significance in the struggle of the Syrian people to liquidate the political and economic footholds of foreign imperialism and domestic reactionary forces, set up a progressive social system, develop the country independently and create a new life.

Since the triumph of the revolution the Syrian people have liquidated the aftermaths of the colonial rule of the foreign imperialists, actively enforced progressive social and economic reforms for building a new society and achieved a great success in the building of a national economy and national culture.

The Syrian people, under the leadership of President Hafez Al Assad, are now valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggressors to liberate Palestine and regain the occupied Arab territories.

Today the U.S. imperialists are supplying lethal weapons without let-up to the Israeli aggressors on the plea of "military balance" and are bent on instigating them to perpetrate anti-Arab plots.

Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli aggressors are habitually blowing a feverish war-trumpet claiming that they "will not withdraw" from the occupied territories, and even that the expansion of territory "accords" with the "vital interests" of Israel. In tune with these war rackets they are building up their aggressive armed forces. Moreover, in a criminal attempt to swallow up the occupied territories, they are manoeuvring to deport Arab people from this region and "to Israelize" the occupied Arab territories.

However, with no machinations can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Israeli aggressors realize their foul aggressive designs and check the just struggle of the Syrian people to regain their lost Arab territories.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, said:

"The Korean people express full support to and firm solidarity with the Syrian people in their just struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and for defending their national dignity and achieving territorial integrity."

The Korean people positively support the Syrian people in their anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle, and extend them a firm solidarity in their just struggle for defending their national sovereignty and dignity.

The Syrian government and people express a full support and solidarity with the Korean people who, under the wise leadership of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, are waging the just struggle to accelerate the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and achieve the independent reunification of the country after driving U.S. imperialism out of south Korea. This is an encouragement to our people.

The militant friendship and solidarity established between the peoples of Korea and Syria will be further strengthened and developed in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their lackeys.

The Korean people sincerely wish the courageous Syrian people yet fresher successes in their future struggle.

Somalia Forges Ahead along the Path of Anti-imperialism and Independence

A recent joint meeting of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the Council of Secretaries of State of the Somali Democratic Republic adopted a new decision on bringing the import and distribution of some special commodities under direct state control, dissolving the private-owned automobile plants and forming state-run automobile corporations, placing the distribution of oil under the direct control of the state oil company and lowering the house rents for the population, a foreign dispatch says.

The new revolutionary measure which acquires another epochal significance in the building of a new society is a progressive policy directed against the imperialists and their accomplices, a handful of domestic reactionaries, and aimed at building an independent national economy, defending the democratic rights of the working people and improving their living conditions; it is also a popular policy that fully corresponds to the demand and aspiration of the Somali people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, taught:

"Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence. A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation cannot free itself from colonial slavery politically." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 557.)

Since the victory of the October 21 Revolution in Somalia, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Government headed by Major General Mohamed Siad Barre have enforced a series of social and economic reforms for clearing away the historical residues of imperialism and colonialism and building a new society.

Thus in Somalia the economic footholds of imperialism and its stooges are being gradually eliminated and the key branches of the economy are being placed in the hands of the state.

The people, freed from exploitation and subjugation, have risen up for the creation of a new life and their political enthusiasm is rising higher day by day and socio-political conditions for democratization of all the political, economic and cultural life of the country are being created. Besides, the daily developing productive forces are making more positive contribution to the advancement of the national economy and the betterment of the people's well-being. In this way a firm foundation is being laid step by step for the building of a new prosperous society in Somalia.

The victorious advance of the Somali people gives a great encouragement to the peoples of Africa and the Near and Middle East in their struggle for freedom and liberation and consolidation of national independence, and deals a telling blow to the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people highly appreciate and fully support the policies pursued by the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Government of the Somali Democratic Republic, and heartily rejoice, as over their own, over the successes gained by the fraternal Somali people in the struggle for social progress and warmly hail them.

Today the U.S.-led imperialists and their lackeys are incessantly committing aggressive provocations and subversive activities and sabotages against the Somali Democratic Republic which is forging ahead along the path of anti-imperialism and independence. On the other hand, they are craftily seeking to catch the Somali people in a noose of colonial slavery again with the "aid" as a bait.

By no means and methods, however, can they ever block the way of the Somali people who are vigorously advancing under the banner of self-reliance.

The just cause of the Somali people for the consolidation of national independence and the country's independent development will surely triumph.

Chin Bang Hun

A marching column of the Somali national army

U.S. Imperialists and Israeli Aggressors Must Stop at Once Reckless Gamble against Lebanon

The Israeli aggressors, with the zealous support of the U.S. imperialists and at their instigation, are now getting more hysteric in their military provocations against the Arab countries.

According to foreign press reports, the Israeli aggressors on February 27 carried out heavy bombing raids on a number of populated areas of southern Lebanon with the mobilization of many military planes, airlanded helicopter-borne troops on Rachaya Foukhar situated in the frontiers of southern Lebanon and sent tank units there in a new, grave invasion. Earlier, on the 25th, they made a large-scale intrusion into a number of areas of southern Lebanon under cover of aircraft and some 80 tanks and armored vehicles and committed bestialities, killing many civilians and setting fire to villages.

The situation in southern Lebanon has become extremely strained owing to the rash and brigandish invasion of this region by the Israeli aggressors, which has been escalated entering this year with each passing day.

The wholesale invasion of southern Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors is an intolerable and outrageous provocation intended to violate and obliterate the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and suppress the Palestinian resistants who rose up in the just cause of liberation and a grave challenge to peace and security in the Near and Middle East.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught us:

"It is the most correct way of achieving freedom and liberation that the Palestinian people have turned out in the guerilla struggle with arms in their hands against the U.S. imperialists and their faithful stooges, the Zionists."

The Palestinian people have taken the most correct way for winning freedom and liberation by rising up in a struggle with arms in their hands today for wiping out the enemy, and they have the inviolable right to this.

The struggle of the Palestinian people is enjoying the unanimous support and encouragement of the entire Arab people and the world progressive people for its justice.

In launching an open invasion of southern Lebanon under the pretext of "reprisals" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli aggressors seek the aim of tearing Lebanon away from the anti-imperialist front through threat and blackmail and turning her to the right and, furthermore, obliterating the Palestinian liberation cause by pitting the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against each other.

It is not accidental that the Zionists are perpetrating armed invasion of Lebanon more frequently and more openly at a time when the U.S. imperialists are frantically driving out the Israeli aggressors as a "shock force" of aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, increasing military assistance to them and when they are getting feverish in their vicious schemes to beat the Arab countries one by one by sowing discord and arousing antagonism between them.

In these criminal aggressive moves the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Israeli aggressors, fully betray their ugly nature as the chieftain in increasing tension in the Near and Middle East and as the truculent common enemies of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors should stop at once their reckless play with fire against Lebanon and other Arab countries.

If the enemies, defying the repeated warnings of the Arab people and the strong protest and denunciation by world public, persist in their provocations and aggression, they will face a harsher retaliation.

Kim Jong Sin

People's Struggle for Building National Economy in Chad

The government and people of Chad are vigorously struggling to realize an independent development of their country, smashing the ceaseless subversive activities and sabotages of imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The people of Chad put forward a line of "Africanizing the economy" in order to consolidate political independence of the country. Foreigners are being expelled from the state administrative and economic bodies and replaced by indigenous people.

Great successes have been achieved by fulfilling an economic plan designed to develop industry and agriculture.

A notable progress has been made in cotton production and stock-breeding as a result of their emphasis on agricultural production, a key to their economic development.

A great success has also been made in the development of industry. The Republic of Chad which had an extremely weak industrial foundation in the past has built new factories, such as a combined textile mill, oil refinery, thermal power plant, cotton whipping factory and oil pressing plant. These are greatly contributing to laying the foundations of national economy.

In the field of highway construction, education and culture, which are of great significance in the economic development of the country, great achievements have been scored.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, pointed out in his greetings to Francois Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the people of Chad in the struggle for consolidating national independence and building national economy and national culture under the leadership of Your Excellency since the independence and express firm solidarity for their struggle."

The Korean people wish the people of Chad, who are vigorously advancing along the road of creating a new life holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist independence, a greater success in their struggle for consolidating national independence and attaining prosperity of the country.

Song Jong Sik

Bikini Nuclear Calamity Should Not Be Repeated

Eighteen years have passed after the Bikini calamity. The nuclear calamity Bikini island suffered on March 1, 1954 is an outcome of the criminal, aggressive and war policies of the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous butchers of humanity.

The Bikini nuclear tragedy should not be repeated, and the U.S. imperialists' reckless manoeuvres for aggression and nuclear war should be decisively frustrated.

In criminal conspiracy with the Japanese militarists, the U.S. imperialists are now hell-bent to convert Japan into their nuclear base and to impose again the calamity of nuclear war upon the peoples in Japan and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have converted Okinawa into the biggest nuclear base in the Far East and are making all haste to turn the whole territory of Japan into their nuclear base through the farce of Okinawa "return" staged with the Japanese reactionaries.

Harvard, former noncommissioned officer of the U.S. air force who had been engaged in transport of nuclear weapons to the mainland of Japan and Okinawa, made a statement in Japan on March 1, which shows how wild the U.S. imperialists have run to turn Japan into the nuclear base.

Because of the statement the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are in uneasiness, and are making a great fuss to cover up their crime.

Now the revived Japanese militarists are handing over the whole territory of Japan to U.S. imperialism as its aggressive nuclear base, and attempting to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" while serving as the "shock force" for Asian aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarists are reinforcing the aggressive "self-defence forces" and accelerating their nuclear armament.

With the assistance of U.S. imperialism, they have mapped out a "long-term plan for developing and utilizing the atomic energy" and pitched in preparations for producing the atomic weapons by themselves, spending the enormous materials.

The manoeuvre of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for nuclear armament and war is an unpardonable criminal act to plunge the Japanese people into a ruinous war; it is a most grave menace and challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

The developments demand that all revolutionary peoples in Asia and the rest of the world unite more firmly and resolutely fight against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Japanese people are waging a stubborn struggle to shatter the manoeuvrings of the Japanese reactionaries for nuclear armament, militarization and fascistization, demanding the unconditional, immediate and total reversion of Okinawa and the abolition of the aggressive "U.S.-Japan Security Pact."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, taught as follows:

"The struggle of the Japanese people is striking a bitter blow at the Asian aggression of U.S. imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and contributing greatly to the cause of peace in Asia and the world." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 125.)

The Korean people condemn scathingly the aggressive conspiracy between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the rearmament of the Japanese militarists and their manoeuvres for foreign aggression.

The U.S. and Japanese aggressors should stop at once the nuclear blackmail and reckless war manoeuvres.

If they continue to persist in criminal aggressive and war manoeuvres, they will receive a heavier blow and meet their doom due to the powerful struggle of the peoples in Japan and Korea and the people in Asia and the rest of the world.

Jin Ik

"Nixon Doctrine" Goes Totally Busted in Asia

The notorious "Nixon doctrine" of U.S. imperialism is coming to a complete failure in Asia due to the vigorous struggle of the peoples on this continent where a revolutionary storm is now raging fiercely.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

"In a desperate attempt to save themselves from ruin, the U.S. imperialists put up the notorious 'Nixon doctrine' and are resorting to more cunning and adventurous aggressive schemes, clamouring about what they call a change in policy. But this, too, is doomed to failure." ("The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," Eng. ed., p. 10.)

Driven into a blind alley by the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the revolutionary peoples in Asia, the U.S. imperialists have in recent years indulged in their vile manoeuvres to realize their aggressive designs on Asia in a cunning way under the signboard of the so-called "new Asia policy" which is an application of the notorious "Nixon doctrine," a doctrine for aggression, to the Asian region.

Under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists, while reinforcing their aggressive armed forces in Asia, are seeking to fulfil their foul aggressive ambition chiefly by means of "making Asians fight Asians," putting up the Japanese militarist forces as a "shock force" and whipping together their Asian satellites and puppets.

In accordance with this aggressive doctrine the U.S. imperialist aggressors concentrate in the Asian region the greater part of their military and economic "aid" to foreign countries and the bulk of their armed forces for overseas invasion. Attaching great importance to the revived Japanese militarist forces in particular, they strengthen the criminal U.S.-Japan compact and drive out the troops of their puppets in South Viet Nam, south Korea, Thailand and Taiwan into new, feverish operations against the revolutionary peoples in Asia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are expanding and intensifying their aggressive war against the revolutionary Asian peoples on a new scale, while reorganizing the system for their Asian aggression.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors can never save themselves from their fate already sealed, whatever wicked and crafty methods they may employ. Likewise, they can in no way ward off the total bankruptcy of the "Nixon doctrine."

A proof that the "Nixon doctrine" is going totally busted in Asia is furnished, above all, by the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, however hard they may try, cannot stamp out the revolutionary forces which are growing in strength and scope from day to day.

Today Asia is a front where the fiercest struggle is unfolded against imperialism; it is the main arena of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The peoples of our country and other socialist countries and fighting countries in Asia are gaining brilliant successes in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and in the building of a new life, surmounting all difficulties and ordeals. This is a powerful factor in hastening the final downfall of U.S. imperialism in Asia.

The Korean people rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, are resolutely shattering the ever-intensified manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for new war provocation with an adamant determination to return retaliation for their "retaliation" and total war for their "total war." And the Chinese people, while fighting determinedly against the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, have grown and strengthened into a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force. The Vietnamese people are inflicting irrecoverable defeats upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors by waging the heroic struggle against the enemy, thereby making a great contribution to the cause of the progressive peoples of the world for peace, national independence and socialism. They are keeping up a vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Viet Nam and achieve the genuine independence and reunification of the country. The heroic South Vietnamese people are launching repeated military and political offensives against the enemy, successfully frustrating the "pacification operations" of the enemy conducted under the "Vietnamization" plan.

Last year alone the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam wiped out nearly 250,000 enemy troops including U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and south Korean puppet troops and downed or destroyed more than 1,800 enemy planes. This was a sledge-hammer blow to the enemy.

The Cambodian and Laotian peoples who have achieved great victories in their anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance are resolutely countering the war expansion scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their puppet mercenaries and thus they are dealing serious blows at the U.S. imperialists who are neck-deep in their sinister manoeuvre to make Asians fight Asians. At present the Cambodian people have already completely liberated 80 per cent of their territory and driven the enemy forces into the narrow strip around Pnom Penh to take the last stronghold of the enemy. The Laotian people, capturing major strategic points one after another, are pressing hard upon the citadel of the enemy.

Due to these telling blows from the Indochinese peoples, the enemy is now in an irretrievable political and military crisis.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in Asia is not only meeting with the unanimous resistance of the Indochinese peoples but also encountering the stiff rebuff and denunciation on the part of the Japanese people. The Japanese people are resolutely opposed to the criminal U.S.-Japan alignment designed to draw Japan deeper into the U.S. imperialist aggression on Asia and are unyieldingly struggling to check and foil the policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for isolating and blockading the socialist countries in Asia, the revival of Japanese militarism and its schemes for overseas invasion. Such a revolutionary advance of the Japanese people is a heavy blow to the execution of the "new Asia policy" of the U.S. imperialists.

In the course of the dynamic anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle sweeping across the Asian continent, the militant solidarity and might of the revolutionary peoples in Asia keep growing.

In face of the united strength of the Asian people, the U.S. imperialists are living their days which are numbered, and their policy of Asian aggression is coming to naught in every respect.

Another proof that the "Nixon doctrine" is doomed to failure is the fact that the U.S. imperialists are now showing their political and military vulnerability for which they find no remedy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are conducting "scorched earth operation" in their war of aggression in Indochina, showering thousands of tons of bombs and shells a day by sending "B-52" strategic bombers and using various types of up-to-date weapons. But they failed to break the revolutionary spirit of the peoples in this region. Meanwhile, the aggressive troops of U.S. imperialism and puppet mercenaries taken to the shambles of the Indochinese war are trembling in a never-ending fear of being meted out even severer punishment by the revolutionary peoples in Indochina. It is more frequent that they disobey combat orders, resist their superiors, desert the battlefields, rise in mutiny or come over to the side of the people. They have been demoralized to the extreme. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their puppet troops are now in a state of disintegration.

This is a glaring evidence that the U.S. imperialist aggressors can never deliver themselves from the final ruin, no matter how desperately they may stick to "superiority" in military technique and numerical strength under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine."

The notorious "Nixon doctrine" of U.S. imperialism is flatly rejected also by the U.S. people and the progressive peoples of the world.

Today, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are extremely isolated, hit hard within and without.

With no amount of cunning and adventurous manoeuvres for aggression can they stamp out the great anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia which are advancing like a surging wave. Nor can they prevent the "Nixon doctrine" from ending in failure, just as they cannot stop the sun from setting in the west.

Jon Kyong Rak

RADIO PYONGYANG

We set the column "Radio Pyongyang" in our paper to help our readers get major programmes of Radio Pyongyang beforehand. The Korean Central Broadcasting Committee ceased to publish the paper **Radio Pyongyang**. We'll be much grateful if the readers of the paper **Radio Pyongyang** take the **Pyongyang Times** hereafter.—Editorial Board

Major Programmes in April

Before and after the 15th of April, the greatest national jubilee of our people, Radio Pyongyang will air a colourful special programme.

Some of the highlights are given below.

△ April 14

Feature programme—"Great leadership, immortal monument"
Article—"The sun that rose in 'Mangyongdae shines bright"
Programme—"A report of allegiance of our people to the Leader"
Reminiscences—"Great plan for fatherland's restoration"
Feature programme—"The socialist fatherland vigorously advancing under the banner of *Juche*"
Article—"Believing in the masses of the people"
Recorded account—"The historic story of Kangson to be transmitted forever"
Impressions—"Korea advances at an amazing speed"

△ April 15

Account—"The glorious Party and resourceful people guided by the great Leader"
Programme—"Our joy and happiness know no bounds"
Article—"Long live the unbreakable unity and cohesion of our people rallied close around the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung!"
Poem dedicated to the Leader—"Our sun—Marshal Kim Il Sung"
Interview—"At Mangyongdae where the sun of the people rose"
Article—"The great Leader of the people"
Recorded programme—"May you live long!"
Account—"The revolutionary idea of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the south Korean revolution is triumphing"
Notes—"The care of the Leader, as warm as the sunshine, reaches here in the foreign land, too"
Account—"Comrade Kim Il Sung is making a great contribution to the victory of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people"
Concert in celebration of April 15—"Dear Leader, we sincerely wish you good health and a long life"

△ April 16

Recorded account—"Under the banner of the *Juche* idea"
Recorded programme—"Our loyalty to you will be everlasting down through generations"
Recorded account—"The Mansudae Revolutionary Museum is a giant monumental building symbolic of loyalty"
True story—"It is most gratifying for me to be with you Comrades"
Recorded account—"To create a model of communist countryside"
Round-up of repercussions—"Comrade Kim Il Sung is a friend of the world people"
Essay—"The sun radiates all over the world"
Radio article—"500,000 Koreans in Japan extend glory to the Leader!"
Impressions—"Happy indeed are the Korean people who have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader!"

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